The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Cubans by the Spanish Minister.

Mr. Motley's Reception in England.

Douglass, the Colored Printer, Admitted to the Washington Typographical Union.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

THE ARREST OF CUBANS.

There is reason for believing that the Spanish Minister will follow up the arrest of Cubans in New York with arrests wherever evidence can be obtained showing a violation of our neutrality laws. He, of course, does not appear in the proceedings, but has had it apparent enough, even to those who observed from a distance behind the scenes. He seems to have determined upon his course only by the facts before the recent arrests were made, at which time it is known he had a long consultation with one of the most prominent lawyers in the United States. Evidence being collected since will, it is thought, establish the neutrality laws, the grand jury of New York could do nothing but find indictments against guilty parties, and when warrants had been found, the Marshal was obliged to serve them. There is not the least reason to suppose that any member of the Cabinet issued either instructions or suggestions in the premises. The proceedings seem to be based on the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States. It may be added that there's no truth in the story that the Spanish fleet is to be ordered to Cuban freedom—He has nothing to do with our foreign policy, of course; but his sympathies are not with the Spaniards.

MOTLEY IN ENGLAND.

A private letter from one of our leading consular officers in England says Mr. Motley has been very kindly received by the best class of citizens of that country, and everybody is anxious to know what his instructions are; and whether Cleveland is quoted in their circles as saying that he has no instructions. Mr. Motley and himself will ultimately be able to draw up a treaty satisfactory to right-thinking men on both sides of the water.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The letter further says the Queen is not likely to be present at the opening, and that it is probable Mr. Motley will begin his formal intercourse without waiting, as usual, to be presented to her.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

There was a stormy time last evening at the meeting of the Typographical Union. A majority of the Committee on Nominations reported in favor of admitting the colored man Douglass with nine others, on the ground that no objection against his admission. The majority report was accepted and the minority tabled, by a vote of 99 to 164. The same by-laws, requiring an application to lie over for thirty days before balloting on candidates. There were admitted, when the question of admitting the colored man came up, a motion to amend the report by adding an additional section, which was finally prevailed. The excitement ran high, and the police had to be present to prevent an outbreak. Douglass has not yet put into the union, but has action of his application, though in some respects unsatisfactory, was on the whole favorable to his aspirations.

FOREIGN OF LEGION.

Congress, at the last session, authorized the President to spend $5,000 in buying a full-length oil portrait of Lafayette, to be hung in the White House. Henry and Cassenti are, as yet, the only ex-members.

The Secretary has submitted the standing figure which was exhibited in the Senate lately, and which Healy has just sent on a string for approval. It is believed here Congress will not be shown to the President and the public this week.

SECRETARY VS. STANTON.

The suit of Secretary Stanton against Stanton came up in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and was argued by counsel. The case began three years ago, and the present hearing was on plaintiff's motion for an order allowing him to examine parties in the case. Judge Underwood overruled the motion, but ordered the testimony of material importance was brought in the case. The decision, the defence asked de-

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

AGENTS WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

FOR SALE.

MATRIMONIAL.

EUROPE.

The Provincial Government of Spain Put in Force.

A Resolution Ordering the Duke of Montpensier from Spain Rejected in Cortes.

A Conspiracy to Restore Isabella Discovered.

The New Spanish Ministry Presented to Cortes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Spain.

MADRID, June 19.

The Cortes has passed a bill giving the force of law, and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect.

After a stormy debate, the Republicans have succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution expressing disapproval of the presence of the Duke of Montpensier in Spain, and requesting that the government order him to return to Portugal.

General Prim, a strong supporter of the ex-Queen, arrived here on the pretext of visiting his estates in Navarre, claiming the right as a citizen under the constitution. He will not be Arrested unless further orders. He will probably be exiled to the Canaries. If not a Steamer is now waiting to take him to the Island.

A conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella has been discovered at Granada.

On casting the oath of office, yesterday, the Regent, Marshal Serrano made a speech, in which he promised to respect the constitution and liberties of the country.

Senor Castelar, in reply, assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

MADRID, June 20.

The Ministers of the new Minister were presented to the Cortes yesterday. General Prim explained that the government would observe all the guarantees of the constitution, and expect equal respect for them from the Republicans of the Cortes to continue in office, and urged the Republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation. Senor Castelar replied, declaring that the Republicans in the Cortes would not be rejected by a vote of 94 to 61. General Prim opposed the motion, declaring that the Duke had perfect liberty to inhabit any part of the country.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

MADRID, June 20.

The President of the Republican Club in Cadiz was assaulted for making a speech against Marshal Serrano. The attack on the authorities caused great excitement in Cadiz.

Great Britain.

TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 20.

Later advices from Melbourne report that Chamber in the Colonial Parliament continue. The members are split into factions, and have re-elected, and parties guilty of bribing against each other. Much feeling is caused by the charges on the part of the Ministerial. The Parliament now appeals to the country.

LONDON, June 20.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club match took place yesterday. The course was from Greenwich to the Nore and back. The Arrow finished first in the race by one minute, and the silver Cloud by four minutes. The time of the winner was 7 hours 30 minutes.

Brazil.

LISBON, June 20.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 8th inst. The session of the Brazilian Chamber had commenced. President Sarmiento, in his opening speech, declared that the strongest friendship existed between the allied nations. Peace prevailed. The people were said to feel confidence in the future. The Paraguayan war was drawing to a close. The Brazilians were advancing on Asuncion. The Paraguayan army was disorganized and demoralized. Many of the soldiers were deserting. The Brazilians were confident that the war would be ended in a few months. Minister Washburn had been received by Lopez. The Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres had published a correspondence between the Minister and Lopez, in which the latter refused to receive any terms which would be offered by the allies. The Brazilian Minister had left Buenos Ayres for Asuncion. The Republic of Uruguay was perfectly tranquil. The Brazilian Minister returned to Paraguay with his Southern trip is considered a great success. The Emperor received Senator Sarmiento with marked attention. The Emperor's health was good. There was no difference in the future course of political events at present. The Chamber of Deputies were occupied with local matters. Everything was quiet in the provinces. The crops and the storms were reported favorable. The mail failure.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet. Sales of 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs were dull. Provisions were unchanged. Lard, 59s. Tallow, 45s 6d.

The London money market was unchanged. Consols, 93¼ for money and account.

The Liverpool produce market was quiet. Sugar, 23s 6d. Coffee, 90s. Rosin, 6s 6d. Petroleum, 1s 6d. Spirits turpentine, 29s 6d.

France.

PARIS, June 20.

The city remains perfectly tranquil. No attempt has been made to renew the late disorders. Mr. Burlingame is making preparations to leave for St. Petersburg with the Chinese Embassy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 20.

About twenty cigar dealers have been arrested for violating the internal revenue law by selling cigars that have not paid tax. Among them are the proprietors of Taylor's saloon and the Union Hotel. Complaints have been made against other dealers, but the office seems not to be made all these cases are tested. A large number of the arrests were made yesterday, which parties were endeavoring to smuggle from the Chicago Eagle.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

An expedition of about 300 men left Hoboken last night for Cuba. The destination was at a secret, but it is supposed to be Cuba. They went under pretence of going on a fishing excursion to Sandy Hook. The steamer sailed after a shock in the harbor, and was not interfered with.

PATRIARCHS OF JERUSALEM.

General Bishops and ambassadors and patriarchs of Jerusalem have arrived in Boston, to join the Ecumenical Council.

THE CHOLERA BACK.

Heavy beer are reported in the vicinity of Fort Wayne.

THE RACE between Swift and Smylie, for one thousand dollars and the championship of America, next Friday. The last contest of stakes was made yesterday.

MINISTER WEBB.

The steamer from Rio Janeiro comes news that James Watson Webb, Minister of the United States, resigned his relations with the Brazilian Government, and demanded his passports. The cause grew out of a correspondence about the Brazilian coast in 1851, for which the United States Government made an apology.

The Minister's action was approved by the Government at Washington, General Webb took offence at a note directed to the Government, which he considered insulting to the Brazilian Foreign Minister.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ARRANGEMENT.

The contract for the collection and exchange of news between the Associated Press has been concluded and the New York Associated Press has been extended to the Pacific Coast.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A freight train on the Erie road yesterday was thrown into the Passaic River last night. The bridge was open. Those on the train had a narrow escape.

In the election of the Swedenborgian Ecclesiastical Committee, at Cincinnati, Executive Johnson, of Georgia, on the platform Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, on the platform of Reconstruction, was defeated.

FIRE AT SEA.

The bark Ball "Stars" from the "Montreals" reported on 26 to 27. The "Lodgards" beat the Haymakers"—23 to 14.

HELD FOR COURT.

Three hundred recruits for the Cuban army are said to have gone to sea this morning.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Fever is raging in New York. The United States vessel Wyoming, from the lower bay yesterday morning, having on board a number of cases of yellow fever. Two deaths which occurred at Hamilton, One other case is reported on board the Wyoming. Dr. Jacob Ward, and she had on board over six hundred persons. The Wyoming is now at Quarantine. The Saratoga recently arrived in the lower bay from Rio Janeiro, with yellow fever on board. Dr. Harris, Health Officer, in consequence of the alarming spread of the yellow fever, has determined to establish a Quarantine Station, and has already established a Quarantine Station, and has already established a Quarantine Station, and has already established

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MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

THE ARREST OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The indictment of the members of the so-called "Cuban Junta," by the grand jury sitting in connection with the United States Circuit Court in the city of New York, and the arrest of the same persons by the officers of that court, have been made the subject of much unwarranted comment in many quarters. It seems to have been assumed that the grand jury in question acted as the servants of the District Attorney, and that the District Attorney had his orders to secure the arrest of the Junta from Secretary Fish, who, in turn, was inspired by the Spanish Minister and Government. But, in fact, a grand jury anywhere is an independent body, subordinate to no earthly superior, and any orders to it to indict, or refrain from indicting, any party, would be as great an impertinence, though emanating from the President himself, as could well be conceived. The District Attorney is not superior, but subordinate, to the grand jury, in their deliberations, and, though they have the right to his assistance and counsel on points of law or fact in drawing up the indictments which they may eventually find, it would be a breach of propriety for either him or the Court to attempt to guide their deliberations or suggest to them whom they should or should not indict.

The Spanish Consul in New York has gone before the grand jury with his witnesses, tending to show that the Cuban Junta, instead of confining themselves, as they pretend, to the lawful object of sending sanitary and hospital supplies to the wounded or suffering Cubans, have, under cover of those pretexts, organized armed expeditions and enlisted men to fight in the revolutionist cause. None of the evidence on which the grand jury acted has been published, or can lawfully be revealed. But it seems to have satisfied them that the charges were of such a character upon the finding of their indictment, and the consequent arrest of the Junta, became part of their sworn duty, the performance of which needed no inspiration from Washington, and probably could neither have been effected nor prevented by Secretary Fish, had he tried to do either, which he certainly did not.

It is a curious fact that, after the expedition under General Jordan sailed, the New York *World*, Chicago *Times*, and other journals, which are determined to oppose the administration, right or wrong, howled with pretended indignation at the President for allowing it to sail, though the President could shoot as easily persons in Jordan's company one hundred miles or inland coasts as stop a flock of wild geese on their spring flight to the Polar Seas. They clamored that, though we all sympathize deeply with the Cuban revolutionists, the President's business is to prevent filibustering expeditions at all hazards. In point of fact, it is specially the business of the grand juries, District Attorneys, Marshals and Judges of the United States Court to act in the matter as they have done in this case. They only have the means of learning for certain what is illegal. And, now that they have acted in the direction of enforcing our neutrality laws and preventing future expeditions, the same journals denounce the President and his Cabinet for alleged subservience and truckling to Spain, and going beyond their lawful powers to oppose people in their struggles for freedom. Their criticisms are as unjustified for in one case as in the other. The administration is under no responsibility for the action recently taken, and deserves neither credit nor blame in the matter. It was purely judicial, and had nothing to do with the executive branch of the government.

THE HEROISM OF ASSASSINATION.

The case now on trial before Judge Wilson, at Wheaton, is back for repetition of an old story, though in a modern dress. If in the case of a homicide by a husband under the impression or knowledge of his wife's infidelity, Bailey, the husband-killed Laird, the lover of his wife, and attempted to kill the wife also. To the credit of the defense let it be said that no attempt at insanity is not made, but the killing is claimed by Judge Colby, the prisoner's counsel, to be "just and lawful, and a violation of no law of human or Divine authority. Any person to which both parties are sane, and Bailey and his wife were not living together, having separated; that Laird and the wife were old acquaintances; that on the night of the killing Laird was in the house alone with Mrs. Bailey; and that when the husband rushed in they were seated on the bedroom. He and Laird seized each other, and Laird was shot two or three times, dying immediately. The defence is the alleged adultery of the wife. The old English law provided that when a husband discovered a man in the act of adultery with his wife he had the right to assume that the wife was being coerced, and, therefore it was lawful to kill the real or supposed ravisher. That, we suppose, is good law in this country; but it does not appear to be relied upon by the defence, who rely solely all sides of any force being used by Laird, and insist that the original relations of the parties were of long standing and notorious.

How far the defence can find law to justify the killing of a man by a husband upon the pretence, real or imaginary, of adultery remains to be seen.

The incumbrance of the law and practice on this subject, in this country, is remarkable. The theory of the seduction of married women has hardly, at this day, any supporters in any part of the world. That such persons have temptations, and glittering graces set before them, is true; but there is no legal belief that these temptations smother, save where the person tempted was already waiting for the chance to fall gracefully, and, perhaps, profitably. The case of the Christian country that the unlawful union with a married woman as a crime to be punished by death; in fact, the law regards it as a crime of a very trifling character. In France, it is not noticed; on the contrary, it is so general that an exception to the rule of the woman's complaisance, and is often exposes her to the reprobation of the public. In England, guilty divorce by the wife with other men lead to divorce and separation, never to shooting by her husband. Scores do not demand that because a wife becomes a wanton, therefore the husband must become a murderer. Society does not assume that the wife is always a seducer; it more justly assumes that the woman is equally guilty, if not England, the most depraved. In all such cases society regards the honor of the husband amply vindicated, if, upon learning of his wife's misconduct, he refuses to be accounting party thereto. The man who would spurn the lover of his wife would probably be hanged in Ireland with as little difficulty as any other murderer. The civilization of England has not yet reached that point of refinement which men are permitted to assassinate lovers under the pretence of a duello, or, as we said, by the death of the victim, and of testimony as to the true facts of the case. There is no more justification for killing a man on the ground that he has had intercourse with a married woman than there is for killing a man that he robbed a hen-roost, or stole a horse. The one is as much a violation of law as the other, and the killing of a husband by husbands, because he has been robbed of his wife's affections, is as much a violation of law as the killing of a man by a husband upon the pretense, real or imaginary, of adultery, remains to be seen.

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How far the defence can find law to justify

THE PULPIT.

Dedication of Unity Church Yesterday Forenoon.

A Beautiful and Impressive Sermon by Dr. Bellows.

Nearly Seventy Thousand Dollars Subscribed to Pay the Church Debt.

Names of Some of the Principal Contributors.

Rev. Mr. Sweeney on the "Final Destiny of the Wicked."

Installation of Rev. C. A. Staples Yesterday Afternoon.

Sermons and Addresses.

DEDICATION.

In accordance with the announcement heretofore made, Unity Church, at the corner of Dearborn and Whitney streets, was dedicated to Christian worship yesterday forenoon. In the face of the horribly wet and stormy weather, the great auditorium was filled. A description of the church was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and it is only necessary to add that the vases on the platform, the baptismal font, and every available point near the pulpit, were literally covered with the sweetest buds and blossoms, provided by the ladies of the congregation; while from all the gas brackets, hung baskets of flowers which came from the same kindly hands.

PRELIMINARY SERVICES.

At the appointed hour for commencement the organist played a voluntary, which partially showed the immense power of the new organ just controlled. In the meanwhile, Dr. Collyer, Rev. Believe and the Rev. Mr. Staples, and Presiding-Elder Gunsaulus entered and took seats in the pulpit. The choir sang a *Te Deum* to the accompaniment of the organ, and then the Rev. C. A. Staples delivered the invocation, as follows:

THE INVOCATION.

O! Thou, the great Father and Friend of us all, in whom alone we have life and rest and joy, who hast taught us through Jesus Christ to call Thee Our Father, as we gather hopefully in this beautiful temple, may we feel all Thy mighty presence here. Touch, O God, all our hearts by thy spirit, and kindle within them a flame of pure, fervent devotion. O! Father, we know that before Thee we are unworthy, and even though we have done our best planet that within our souls which, through its grace assisting us to, may climb up to heaven, we feel that we need to be filled with Thy peace, Father, we know that Thou hast taught us to ask for the greatest temples which man have reared are nothing beside the temple of the soul. The world with glory, and all glories are full of ex-cellence, and all of these echo their lower hymn—these are but the faint echoes of Thy heavenly glory, but the greatest thing of all is the soul, sacred as the shoe of virtue. In the progress of the race as equivocal, inconstant, hopeless as one looks upon it, there is a steady effort to the upward line, the duration of any given form or standard of attribute or quality, of any fixed standard we might name, is but a change of evils, or rather of forms which brings good after evil, or evil after good, in endless succession; if the elements of sin, sorrow, and responsibility and injustice are just as necessary and permanent ingredients in life as good, sacred joy, the shoe of virtue, the truth, holiness, and wisdom, then truly we have nothing as a prize to hope, and little to hope; all the moral and spiritual hopes and prospects of humanity may end, as many of the wisest and best sages as well pain a reformation in the world, as well as in the individual soul, and sorrow and winter, in the hope of harvests and fortunes and comfort, and the spring and summer for the coming of God's kingdom, unless all our aspirations of a God who prefers moral good to world evil, justice to injustice, peace to war, and happiness to misery, which is the liturgy of the heart before Thee we adore and bless, Creator of all worlds, Father of our souls, Saviour of our salvation, preservation, healer of grace and hope, Comforter and guide, where eternal equilibrium of good and evil, wrong and right, of joy and happiness, of life and death, is the law of the universe; aye, in the black and white stone in the kaleidoscope, which, shake it as you will and bring about what pleasant changes you may in the arrangement, never gives up one of its fixed elements, there is a world of happiness under the name of God. O! to our souls may it be the law of heaven. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. God, the Father of our souls, make us social beings, to dwell one with another, and sensible to each other's joys, and teach us each tender sensitive, and where thou art saying for example and for precept, may we follow those names, we would build temples to Thee, where with hearts, where all eternal equilibrium of